



United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

January 2015

# **RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application**

## **Instructions and Form**

### **EPA Form 8700-23**

(OMB #2050-0024; Expires 01/31/2017)

## DETERMINING IF YOU MUST FILE

### WHO MUST FILE A RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT APPLICATION?

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, requires each person owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of regulated hazardous waste to have a RCRA hazardous waste permit. This includes individuals, trusts, firms, joint stock companies, Federal agencies, corporations (including government corporations), partnerships, associations, States, municipalities, commissions, interstate bodies, other political subdivisions of a State, or Indian tribes (or an authorized Indian tribe organization). If you treat, store, or dispose of regulated hazardous waste without obtaining a permit, you may be subject to a civil or criminal penalty.

Both new and existing facilities that treat, store, or dispose of regulated hazardous waste are required to submit a RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application [EPA Form 8700-23] (Part A Permit Application) as described in 40 CFR Part 270. Four types of facilities are required to submit the Part A Permit Application: new facilities not yet constructed; newly regulated existing facilities subject to RCRA permitting requirements for the first time; permitted facilities with newly regulated units; and interim status facilities.

In an instance where the State may have a newly regulated unit, a Part A Permit Application is required. Adding new units for treating, storing, and disposing of waste creates a change to the facility (be it an existing facility or interim status facility) which would require a Revised Part A Permit Application, **as does a major permit modification.**

Contact your State if you have questions about the applicability of the Part A Permit Application form to your facility. A list of Part A Permit Application contacts can be found at:  
<http://www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/data/form8700/contact.pdf>.

### HOW DO I KNOW IF I HANDLE A REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE?

#### OFF-SITE FACILITIES

Owners or operators of off-site facilities that treat, store, or dispose of solid wastes, as defined by 40 CFR 261.2, are encouraged to obtain information on the solid wastes they receive from generators. If the generators will not supply this information, you are still responsible for determining if the solid wastes you handle are also hazardous wastes that are regulated by RCRA. To do so, you should follow the procedures for on-site facilities that are described below.

#### ON-SITE FACILITIES

Generators who treat, store, or dispose, on-site, their own solid wastes (as defined by 40 CFR 261.2), should employ the following procedures in determining if their solid wastes are hazardous wastes that are regulated by RCRA. This determination is made as follows:

## ITEM 7 – SITE MAILING ADDRESS

Please enter the Site Mailing Address. If the Mailing Address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 7.

## ITEM 8 – SITE CONTACT PERSON

Enter the name, title, business address, telephone number, extension, fax number, and e-mail address of the individual who should be contacted regarding the information submitted in the Site ID Form. A Subsequent Notification is recommended when the Site Contact Person changes. **Do not** enter other contact persons here; if there are other persons, who may be contacted about this submission, list them and their other contact information in Item 13 – Comments. If the person completing the Hazardous Waste Report is not the primary site RCRA hazardous waste contact, enter the primary site RCRA hazardous waste contact here and add the contact information for the person completing the Hazardous Waste Report in Item 13 – Comments.

### NOTE

This is NOT the Facility Permit Contact information. The Facility Permit Contact information should be entered on the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application.

## ITEM 9 – LEGAL OWNER AND OPERATOR OF THE SITE

This section should be used to indicate all owners and operators of this site.

### A. NAME OF SITE'S LEGAL OWNER

Provide the name of your site's legal owner(s). This includes owner(s) of the building(s) and land. Please review these definitions:

**Owner** – The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. Note: This includes the owner(s) of the building(s) and/or land. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See **Person**.

**Person** – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

### DATE BECAME AN OWNER

Indicate the date on which the above entity became the owner of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2015, enter 04/22/2015. This is a required field and a date must be reported.

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## OWNER TYPE

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Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the owner type for your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Tribal (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Owner Type could be described as Municipal **and** another Owner Type, such as County, District, or Tribal, do not place an "X" in Municipal. Instead, choose the other appropriate Owner Type. (For example, if your site's Owner Type is both Municipal and County, you would place an "X" in the box for County.) You may explain this in Item 13 – Comments.

**Tribal** - A member of one of the tribes/entities on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities located at: <http://www.epa.gov/tribal/whereyoulive/tribes-a-z.htm>.

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## LEGAL OWNER ADDRESS

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Enter the address of the legal owner. If the address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 9.

Use the Comments section in Item 13 to list any additional owners, their names, the dates they became owners, owner type, mailing address, and which owner(s), if any, are no longer owners since your last submission of this form. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper. Remember to enter your site's EPA Identification Number in the top left-hand corner of each sheet.

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## B. NAME OF SITE'S OPERATOR

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Provide the name of your site's operator. Please review these definitions:

**Operator** – The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, but may be an individual. See **Person**.

**Person** – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

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## DATE BECAME AN OPERATOR

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Indicate the date on which the above entity became the operator of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2015, enter 04/22/2015. This is a required field and a date must be reported.

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## OPERATOR TYPE

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Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the operator type for your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Tribal (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Operator Type could be described as Municipal **and** another Operator Type, such as County, District, or Tribal, do not place an "X" in Municipal. Instead, choose the other appropriate Operator Type. (For example, if your site's Operator Type is both Municipal and County, you would place an "X" in the box for County.) You may explain this in Item 13 – Comments.

## DEFINITIONS

This section contains definitions of terms helpful for completing the form. For terms defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), the appropriate citation is provided.

**ACCUMULATION** – A site that does not hold RCRA Interim Status or a RCRA permit may accumulate hazardous waste for a short period of time before shipping it off-site. The waste must be accumulated in either tanks or containers; it may not be accumulated in surface impoundments.

Generators of more than 1,000 kilograms (kg; 2,200 pounds [lbs]) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 90 days before shipping it off-site. Generators of 100 kg (220 lbs) to 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of hazardous waste per month may accumulate their waste for up to 180 days before shipping it off-site. If the nearest treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling facility to which they can send their waste is more than 200 miles away, they may accumulate their waste for 270 days. See 40 CFR 262.34.

**ACT OR RCRA** – The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 *et seq.*

**ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE** – Any hazardous waste with an EPA hazardous waste code beginning with the letter “P” (40 CFR 261.33(e)) or any of the following “F” codes: F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 (40 CFR 261.31). These wastes are subject to stringent quantity standards for accumulation and generation (40 CFR 261.5(e)).

**AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE** – The person responsible for the overall operation of the site or an operational unit (i.e., part of a site), e.g., superintendent or plant manager, or person of equivalent responsibility.

**AUTHORIZED STATE** – A State that has obtained authorization from the EPA to direct its own RCRA program.

**BOILER** – An enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:

- The unit has physical provisions for recovering and exporting energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases;
- The unit’s combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design (i.e., they are physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit);
- The unit continuously maintains an energy recovery efficiency of at least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel;
- The unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis (excluding recovered heat used internally in the same unit, for example, to preheat fuel or combustion air or drive fans or feedwater pumps); or
- The unit is one which the Regional Administrator has determined, on a case-by-case basis, to be a boiler, after considering the standards in 40 CFR 260.32.

**BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL** – A by-product material is (1) any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and (2) the tailings or wastes produced by the

**MUNICIPALITY** – A city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, Indian tribe or authorized Indian tribal organization, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, or any other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes.

**OFF-SITE FACILITY** – A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located at a place away from the generating site.

**OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL BURNER** – A site where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in 40 CFR 279.11 (off-specification used oil) is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in Section 279.61(a).

**OFF-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL** – Used oil fuel that does not meet the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

**ON-SITE FACILITY** – A hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling area located on the generating site.

**ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL** – Used oil fuel that meets the specification provided under 40 CFR 279.11.

**OPERATOR** – The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, not an individual. See **Person**.

**OWNER** – The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. Note: This includes the owner(s) of the building(s) and/or land. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See **Person**.

**PERSON** – An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)** – The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (40 CFR 270.2). It is the Federal statute that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, disposal, recycling, and/or transportation of solid and hazardous waste.

**RCRA INTERIM (PERMIT) STATUS** – Refer to “Interim (Permit) Status” definition.

**RCRA PERMIT** – A complete RCRA permit is comprised of an operating permit for hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal, and a corrective action permit addressing releases from solid waste management unit (SWMUs). To apply for a permit, a site must file a two-part application (Part A and Part B). A facility is not considered to have a complete RCRA permit until both parts have been issued.

**RCRA SUBTITLE C SITE (RCRA SITE OR SITE)** – The physical plant or location at which one or more of the following regulated waste activities occurs: the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, or





United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

March 2005

# **RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application**

## **Instructions and Forms**

**EPA Form 8700-23**

(OMB # 2050-0034; Expires 11/30/2005)



## **RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application**

### **Contents of This Booklet**

Following is a list of the sections contained in this booklet and the information covered in those sections.

Section 1. Who Must File a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit Application?

Section 2. How Do I Know if I Handle a Regulated Hazardous Waste?

Section 3. How to File a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit Application (Information on How, Where, and When to File a RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application; and Information on Where You Can Get Information, Obtain Forms, and Send Your Completed Forms)

Section 4. Specific Instructions for Completing the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application [EPA Form 8700-23]. You must complete the two forms included in this booklet: the RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form and the Hazardous Waste Permit Information Form. The blank forms are provided at the end of this booklet.

## **1. Who Must File a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit Application?**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, requires each person owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of regulated hazardous waste to have a RCRA hazardous waste permit. This includes individuals, trusts, firms, joint stock companies, Federal Agencies, corporations (including government corporations), partnerships, associations, States, municipalities, commissions, interstate bodies, other political subdivisions of a State, or Indian tribes (or an authorized Indian tribe organization). If you treat, store, or dispose of regulated hazardous waste without obtaining a permit, you may be subject to a civil or criminal penalty.

## **2. How Do I Know if I Handle a Regulated Hazardous Waste?**

### **Off-Site Facilities**

Owners or operators of off-site facilities that treat, store, or dispose of solid wastes, as defined by 40 CFR 261.2, are encouraged to obtain information on the solid wastes they receive from generators. If the generators will not supply this information, you are still responsible for determining if the solid wastes you handle are also hazardous wastes that are regulated by RCRA. To do so, you should follow the procedures for on-site facilities that are described below.

## Site ID Form

(Continued)

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### Item 7 -- Site Mailing Address:

Please enter the Site Mailing Address. If the mailing address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 7.

### Item 8 -- Site Contact Person:

Enter the name, business telephone number, and extension of the individual who should be contacted regarding the information submitted in the Site ID Form. You may also enter an email address; if you want to be contacted by fax, enter that number in Item 12 - Comments. A Subsequent Notification is recommended when the Site Contact Person changes. **Do not** enter other contact persons here; if there are other persons who may be contacted about this submission, list them and their other contact information in Item 12. An example would be a contact specifically for the Hazardous Waste Report. Note that the Facility Permit Contact information for the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application is entered in Items 1 and 2 of the Hazardous Waste Permit Information Form.

<b>NOTE</b>	It is assumed that the Site Contact Person will receive mail at the Site Mailing Address provided in Item 7. If this is not the case, please provide the mailing address for the Site Contact Person in Item 12 - Comments.
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### Item 9 -- Operator and Legal Owner of the Site:

This section should be used to indicate all the operators and owners of this site. Please review these definitions:

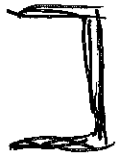
**Operator** - The person responsible for the overall operation of a RCRA site. Note: This is the legal entity which controls the RCRA site operation rather than the plant or site manager. This is usually a company or business name, not an individual. See **Person**.

**Owner** - The person who owns a RCRA site or part of a RCRA site. Note: This includes the property owner. This may be an individual, company, or business name. See **Person**.

**Person** - An individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body.

A. **Name of Site's Operator:** Provide the name of your site's operator.

**Date Became an Operator:** Indicate the date on which the above entity became the operator of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2005, enter 04/22/2005.



## Site ID Form (Continued)

**Operator Type:** Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the operator type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Operator Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Indian, do not mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code; you may explain this in Item 12 - Comments.

**Indian** - A member of an entity on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities at: <http://www.epa.gov/edr/fdetribal.pdf>

Use the Comments section in Item 12 to list any additional operators, their names, the dates they became operators, operator type, and mailing address. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

- B. Name of Site's Legal Owner:** Provide the name of your site's legal owner(s). This includes owner(s) of the building(s) and land.

**Date Became an Owner:** Indicate the date on which the above entity became the owner of your site. Enter dates as in this example: For April 22, 2005, enter 04/22/2005.

**Owner Type:** Place an "X" in the box that **best describes** the owner type of your site. Select only one type: Private, County, District, Federal, Indian (see below), Municipal, State, or Other. If your site's Owner Type could be described as Municipal **and** as County, as District, or as Indian, do not mark Municipal. Instead choose the other appropriate code; you may explain this in Item 12 - Comments.

**Indian** - A member of an entity on the list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaskan Native entities at: <http://www.epa.gov/edr/fdetribal.pdf>

Use the Comments section in Item 12 to list any additional owners, their names, the dates they became owners, owner type, mailing address, and which owner(s), if any, are no longer owners since your last submission of this form. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

**Legal Owner Address:** Please enter this information if your State requires it; see your State's specific instructions if any. If the address and the Location of Site (Item 4) are the same, you can enter "Same as Item 4" in the box for Item 9.

<b>NOTE</b>	A subsequent notification is recommended when the operator or owner of a site changes. Because an EPA Identification Number is site-specific, the new owner will keep the existing EPA Identification Number for that location. If your business moves to another location, the operator or owner must notify the State or EPA Regional Office of this change. Since your business has changed locations, a new EPA Identification Number will be assigned.
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## Site ID Form

(Continued)

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### Item 10 -- Type of Regulated Waste Activity

Place an "X" in box "Yes" or in box "No" as appropriate for activities at this site; complete any additional boxes as instructed.

#### A. Hazardous Waste Activities: Complete all parts 1 through 6.

<b>NOTE</b>	Listed below are the Federal generator status definitions. If, however, the State where your site is located has definitions different from the Federal definitions, you must use the State definitions.
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1. **Generator of Hazardous Waste:** If you generate a hazardous waste that is listed in 40 CFR 261.31 through 261.33 or identified by one or more hazardous waste characteristic(s) contained in 40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24, place an "X" in the appropriate box for the quantity of non-acutely hazardous waste that is generated per calendar month. The regulations for hazardous waste generators are found in 40 CFR Part 262. Consult these regulations and your State for details about how the regulations apply to your situation. Below is a brief description of the three types of hazardous waste generators.

If "Yes", mark only one of the following - a, b, or c.

##### a. LQG: Large Quantity Generator

This site is a Large Quantity Generator if the site meets **any** of the following criteria:

- i) Generates, in any calendar month, 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) or more of RCRA hazardous waste; **or**
- ii) Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; **or**
- iii) Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

<b>NOTE</b>	If, in addition to being an LQG, you recycle hazardous wastes at your site, mark both this box <b>and</b> Box A.4 below.
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United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Office of Solid Waste  
(5301)  
Washington, DC 20460

October 1999

Solid Waste



# RCRA Part A Permit Application

EPA  
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1999.6

EPA Form 8700-23 (Rev. 10/99)

## **I. Who Must File a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit Application?**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, requires each person owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of regulated hazardous waste to have a RCRA hazardous waste permit. This includes individuals, trusts, firms, joint stock companies, Federal Agencies, corporations (including government corporations), partnerships, associations, States, municipalities, commissions, interstate bodies, other political subdivisions of a State, or Indian tribes (or an authorized Indian tribe organization). If you treat, store, or dispose of regulated hazardous waste without obtaining a permit, you may be subject to a civil or criminal penalty.

## **II. How Do I Know if I Handle a Regulated Hazardous Waste?**

### **Off-Site Facilities**

Owners or operators of off-site facilities that treat, store, or dispose of solid wastes, as defined by 40 CFR 261.2, are encouraged to obtain information on the solid wastes they receive from generators. If the generators will not supply this information, you are still responsible for determining if the solid wastes you handle are also hazardous wastes that are regulated by RCRA. To do so, you should follow the procedures for on-site facilities that are described below.

### **On-Site Facilities**

Generators who treat, store, or dispose, on-site, their own solid wastes (as defined by 40 CFR 261.2), should employ the following procedures in determining if their solid wastes are hazardous wastes that are regulated by RCRA. This determination is made as follows:

1. First, you need to determine if the solid waste handled is excluded from regulation under RCRA. The list of exclusions can be found in the regulation entitled "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste," 40 CFR 261.4. If the solid wastes handled are excluded, a RCRA hazardous waste permit is not needed to treat, store, or dispose of these solid wastes. If the solid waste handled is not

## RCRA Part A Permit Application

### Item IV - Facility Mailing Address:

Please enter the Facility Mailing Address. If the Mailing Address and the Facility Location (Item III) are the same, you can print "same" in the space for Item IV.

### Item V - Facility Contact:

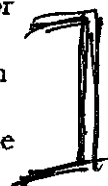
Give the name, title, and work telephone number of a person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility and with the facts reported in this Part A Permit Application and who can be contacted by reviewing offices if necessary.

### Item VI - Facility Contact Address:

- A. Code:** If the contact address is the same as the facility location address listed in Item III or the facility mailing address listed in Item IV, place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate where the contact may be reached. If the facility location address, the facility mailing address, and the facility contact address are all the same, mark the "Location" box. If the contact is *not* the same as those addresses in either Item III or IV, place an "X" in the "Other" box and complete Item VI.B. If an "X" is entered in either the location or mailing box, Item VI.B. should be left blank.
- B. Address:** Enter the facility contact address only if the contact address is different from either the facility location address (Item III) or the facility mailing address (Item IV) and Item VI.A. was left blank.

### Item VII - Operator Information:

- A. Name:** Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity which operates the facility described in this Part A Permit Application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name. Also enter the telephone number and address where the operator can be contacted.





- B. Operator Type:** Using the codes listed below, indicate in VII.B. the code which *best describes* the legal status of the current operator of the facility:

F = Federal  
S = State  
I = Indian  
P = Private  
C = County  
M = Municipal\*  
D = District  
O = Other

\* If the Operator Type is **best described** as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.

- C. Change of Operator Indicator:**

**Note:** If this is your facility's first submission of a Part A Permit Application, leave VII.C. blank and skip to Item VIII. If this is a revised Part A Submission, complete Item VII.C. as directed below.

If the operator of this facility has changed since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes" and enter the date the operator changed.

If the operator of this facility has not changed since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "No" and skip to Item VIII.

If any additional operators have been added or replaced since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes." Use the comment section in XIX to list any additional operators, the dates they became operators, and which operator(s) (if any) they replaced. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

## RCRA Part A Permit Application

### Item VIII - Facility Owner:

- A. Name:** Enter the name of the legal owner(s) of the facility, including the property owner. Also enter the address and phone number where this individual can be reached. Use the comment section or additional sheets if necessary to list more than one owner.
- B. Owner Type:** Using the codes listed below, indicate in VIII.B. the code which *best describes* the legal status of the current owner of the facility:

F = Federal  
S = State  
I = Indian  
P = Private  
C = County  
M = Municipal\*  
D = District  
O = Other

\* If the Owner Type is *best described* as Indian, County or District, please use those codes. Otherwise, use Municipal.

**C. Change of Owner Indicator:**

**Note:** If this is your facility's first submission of a Part A Permit Application, leave VIII. C. blank and skip to Item IX. If this is a revised Part A Submission, complete Item VIII.C. as directed below.

If the owner of this facility has changed since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes" and enter the date the owner changed.

If the owner of this facility has not changed since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "No" and skip to Item IX.

If any additional owners have been added or replaced since the facility's previous Part A was submitted, place an "X" in the box marked "Yes." Use the comment section in XIX to list any additional owner(s), the dates they became owners, and which owner(s) (if any) they replaced. If necessary, attach a separate sheet of paper.

**Item IX - NAICS Codes:**

List, in descending order of significance, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes that best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Enter each 5- or 6-digit NAICS code starting in the left most box. If you use a 5-digit code, leave the sixth box blank. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the NAICS codes describing the operation generating the hazardous wastes.

**Note:** *The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaces the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide comparable statistics across the three countries. NAICS also provides for increased comparability with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system, developed and maintained by the United Nations.*

*NAICS industries are identified by a 6-digit code, though the sixth digit is not always used. In contrast, the SIC system used a 4-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates a larger number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designating subsectors. NAICS codes are standardized internationally up to the fifth digit. The sixth digit, when used, identifies subdivisions of NAICS industries that may be unique to an individual country.*

*NAICS code numbers and descriptions may be found in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) - United States, 1997, which is prepared by the Office of Management and Budget's Economic Classification Policy Committee. This NAICS manual is available in printed or CD-ROM versions from the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia. Additional information also is available on the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau website at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov). If you have any questions concerning the appropriate NAICS code for your facility, contact your EPA Regional office (see Table 2).*



Permits Division



# Application Form 1 - General Information

## Consolidated Permits Program

This form must be completed by all persons applying for a permit under EPA's Consolidated Permits Program. See the general instructions to Form 1 to determine which other application forms you will need.

## SECTION B — FORM 1 LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

This form must be completed by all applicants.

### Completing This Form

Please type or print in the unshaded areas only. Some items have small graduation marks in the fill-in spaces. These marks indicate the number of characters that may be entered into our data system. The marks are spaced at 1/6" intervals which accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch). If you use another type you may ignore the marks. If you print, place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response.

#### Item I

Space is provided at the upper right hand corner of Form 1 for insertion of your EPA Identification Number. If you have an existing facility, enter your Identification Number. If you don't know your EPA Identification Number, please contact your EPA Regional office (Table 1), which will provide you with your number. If your facility is new (not yet constructed), leave this item blank.

#### Item II

Answer each question to determine which supplementary forms you need to fill out. Be sure to check the glossary in Section D of these instructions for the legal definitions of the **bold faced words**. Check Section C of these instructions to determine whether your activity is excluded from permit requirements.

If you answer "no" to every question, then you do not need a permit, and you do not need to complete and return any of these forms.

If you answer "yes" to any question, then you must complete and file the supplementary form by the deadline listed in Table 2 along with this form. (The applicable form number follows each question and is enclosed in parentheses.) You need not submit a supplementary form if you already have a permit under the appropriate Federal program, unless your permit is due to expire and you wish to renew your permit.

Questions (I) and (J) of Item II refer to major new or modified sources subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements under the Clean Air Act. For the purpose of the PSD program, major sources are defined as: (A) Sources listed in Table 3 which have the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year emissions; and (B) All other sources with the potential to emit 250 tons or more per year. See Section C of these instructions for discussion of exclusions of certain modified sources.

#### Table 3. 28 Industrial Categories Listed in Section 169(1) of the Clean Air Act of 1977

Fossil fuel-fired steam generators of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;  
Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);  
Kraft pulp mills;  
Portland cement plants;  
Primary zinc smelters;  
Iron and steel mill plants;  
Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;  
Primary copper smelters;  
Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;  
Hydrofluoric acid plants;  
Nitric acid plants;  
Sulfuric acid plants;  
Petroleum refineries;  
Lime plants;  
Phosphate rock processing plants;  
Coke oven batteries;  
Sulfur recovery plants;  
Carbon black plants (furnace process);  
Primary lead smelters;  
Fuel conversion plants;  
Sintering plants;  
Secondary metal production plants;  
Chemical process plants;  
Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

#### Table 3 (continued)

Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;  
Taconite ore processing plants;  
Glass fiber processing plants; and  
Charcoal production plants.

#### Item III

Enter the facility's official or legal name. Do not use a colloquial name.

#### Item IV

Give the name, title, and work telephone number of a person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility and with the facts reported in this application and who can be contacted by reviewing offices if necessary.

#### Item V

Give the complete mailing address of the office where correspondence should be sent. This often is not the address used to designate the location of the facility or activity.

#### Item VI

Give the address or location of the facility identified in Item III of this form. If the facility lacks a street name or route number, give the most accurate alternative geographic information (e.g., section number or quarter section number from county records or at intersection of Rts. 425 and 22).

#### Item VII

List, in descending order of significance, the four 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operation generating the discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. If you have any questions concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility, contact your EPA Regional office (see Table 1).

#### Item VIII-A

Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity which operates the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name.



#### Item VIII-B

Indicate whether the entity which operates the facility also owns it by marking the appropriate box.

#### Item VIII-C

Enter the appropriate letter to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility. Indicate "public" for a facility solely owned by local government(s) such as a city, town, county, parish, etc.

#### Items VIII-D — H

Enter the telephone number and address of the operator identified in Item VIII-A.

## SECTION D -- GLOSSARY (continued)

**EXISTING INJECTION WELL** means an injection well other than a new injection well.

**FACILITY** means any HWM facility, UIC underground injection well, NPDES point source, PSD stationary source, or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the RCRA, UIC, NPDES, or PSD programs.

**FLUID** means material or substance which flows or moves whether in a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or any other form or state.

**GENERATOR** means any person by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

**GROUNDWATER** means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE** means any of the substances designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of CWA. (NOTE: These substances are listed in Table 2c-4 of the instructions to Form 2C.)

**HAZARDOUS WASTE** means a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.3 published May 19, 1980.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY (HWM facility)** means all contiguous land, structures, appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (for example, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them).

**IN OPERATION** means a facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

**INCINERATOR (in the RCRA program)** means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion, the primary purpose of which is to thermally break down hazardous waste. Examples of incinerators are rotary kiln, fluidized bed, and liquid injection incinerators.

**INDIRECT DISCHARGER** means a nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

**INJECTION WELL** means a well into which fluids are being injected.

**INTERIM AUTHORIZATION** means approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 123, Subparts A, B, and F.

**LANDFILL** means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, or an injection well.

**LAND TREATMENT FACILITY (in the RCRA program)** means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

**LISTED STATE** means a State listed by the Administrator under Section 1422 of SDWA as needing a State UIC program.

**MGD** means millions of gallons per day.

**MUNICIPALITY** means a city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of CWA.

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)** means the national program for issuing modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA. The term includes an approved program.

**NEW DISCHARGER** means any building, structure, facility, or installation: (A) From which there is or may be a new or additional discharge of pollutants at a site at which on October 18, 1972, it had never discharged pollutants; (B) Which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site; and (C) Which is not a "new source." This definition includes an indirect discharger which commences discharging into waters of the United States. It also includes any existing mobile point source, such as an offshore oil drilling rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant that begins discharging at a location for which it does not have an existing permit.

**NEW HWM FACILITY** means a Hazardous Waste Management facility which began operation or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976.

**NEW INJECTION WELL** means a well which begins injection after a UIC program for the State in which the well is located is approved.

**NEW SOURCE (in the NPDES program)** means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

A. After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source; or

B. After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

**NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER** means water used to reduce temperature which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product (other than heat), or finished product.

**OFF-SITE** means any site which is not "on-site."

**ON-SITE** means on the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right(s)-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right(s)-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person, but connected by a right-of-way which the person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

**OPEN BURNING** means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:

A. Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

B. Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

C. Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(See also "incinerator" and "thermal treatment").

**OPERATOR** means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

**OUTFALL** means a point source.

**OWNER** means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.



## SECTION D – GLOSSARY (continued)

**PERMIT** means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124.

**PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION** (*in the RCRA program*) means excavation, movement of earth, erection of forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare a HWM facility to accept hazardous waste.

**PILE** means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

**POINT SOURCE** means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

**POLLUTANT** means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials (*except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended [42 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.]*), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rocks, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agriculture waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

A. Sewage from vessels; or

B. Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(NOTE: Radioactive materials covered by the Atomic Energy Act are those encompassed in its definition of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials. Examples of materials not covered include radium and accelerator produced isotopes. See *Train v. Colorado Public Interest Research Group, Inc.*, 426 U.S. 1 [1976].)

**PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD)** means the national permitting program under 40 CFR 52.21 to prevent emissions of certain pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act from significantly deteriorating air quality in attainment areas.

**PRIMARY INDUSTRY CATEGORY** means any industry category listed in the NRDC Settlement Agreement (*Natural Resources Defense Council v. Train*, 8 ERC 2120 [D.D.C. 1976], modified 12 ERC 1833 [D.D.C. 1979]).

**PRIVATELY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS** means any device or system which is: (A) Used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works; and (B) Not a POTW.

**PROCESS WASTEWATER** means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

**PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS** or POTW means any device or system used in the treatment (*including recycling and reclamation*) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes any sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

**RENT** means use of another's property in return for regular payment.

**RCRA** means the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (*Pub. L. 94-580, as amended by Pub. L. 95-609, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.*).

**ROCK CRUSHING AND GRAVEL WASHING FACILITIES** are facilities which process crushed and broken stone, gravel, and riprap (*see 40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B, and the effluent limitations guidelines for these facilities*).

**SDWA** means the Safe Drinking Water Act (*Pub. L. 95-523, as amended by Pub. L. 96-1900, 42 U.S.C. Section 300(f) et seq.*).

**SECONDARY INDUSTRY CATEGORY** means any industry category which is not a primary industry category.

**SEWAGE FROM VESSELS** means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of CWA, except that with respect to commercial vessels on the Great Lakes this term includes graywater. For the purposes of this definition, "graywater" means galley, bath, and shower water.

**SEWAGE SLUDGE** means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes of a POTW. "Sewage" as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff, that are discharged to or otherwise enter a publicly owned treatment works.

**SILVICULTURAL POINT SOURCE** means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States. This term does not include nonpoint source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. However, some of these activities (*such as stream crossing for roads*) may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a CWA Section 404 permit. "Log sorting and log storage facilities" are facilities whose discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood, e.g., logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark in self-contained bodies of water (*mill ponds or log ponds*) or stored on land where water is applied intentionally on the logs (*wet decking*). (*See 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J, and the effluent limitations guidelines for these facilities.*)

**STATE** means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (*except in the case of RCRA*), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (*except in the case of CWA*).

**STATIONARY SOURCE** (*in the PSD program*) means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act. "Building, structure, facility, or installation" means any grouping of pollutant-emitting activities which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are owned or operated by the same person (*or by persons under common control*).

**STORAGE** (*in the RCRA program*) means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or stored elsewhere.

**STORM WATER RUNOFF** means water discharged as a result of rain, snow, or other precipitation.

**SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT** or IMPOUNDMENT means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (*although it may be lined with manmade materials*), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

**TANK** (*in the RCRA program*) means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (*e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic*) which provide structural support.